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voted to the discussion of the "responsiveness of legislatures and courts to the newer demands," and a third to the police power. A large part of the volume is occupied by selections treating of the relation of corporations to the government. The general section on corporations deals with the problems of corporate abuses, the proposal for uniform legislation, federal control, monopolies, and, finally, public utilities. This last is directly connected with the following section which takes up in a series of articles the various aspects of regulation of public utilities by boards and commissions. The selections upon labor fall into three groups—labor laws, employers' liability and workmen's compensation, and labor unions. Several articles upon federal control of commerce and industry together with excerpts from senate committee testimony relative to the amendment of laws regulating corporations, and a reprint of Clayton and Federal Trade Commission acts, conclude the volume.

H. R. TOSDAL.

THOMPSON, S. D. *Commentaries on the law of corporations of Seymour D. Thompson and Joseph W. Thompson*. Vol. VIII. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. 1915. Pp. 911. \$6.50.)

Compilation of laws of the state governing railroads, grain warehouses, express, telephone, telegraph, gas, light, heat and power companies, storage warehouses and commission merchants, together with the rules adopted by the Board of Railroad Commissioners relating to public utilities; defining the powers and duties of the board. (Bismarck, N. Dak.: Board of Railroad Commissioners. 1915. Pp. 156.)

Facts on municipal ownership in 268 American towns and cities. (Chicago: Public Service Pub. Co. 1915.)

Labor and Labor Organizations

NEW BOOKS

BULKLEY, M. E. *Minimum rates in the boxmaking industry*. Studies in the minimum wage, no. 3. (London: Bell. 1915. 1s. 6d.)

COLE, G. D. H. *Labour in war time*. (London: Bell. 1915. Pp. viii, 316. 2s. 6d.)

The aim of this book is to give a brief account of the manner in which the war has affected English labor and of the industrial problem to which it has given rise. The author maintains as a general principle that it is the duty of labor during a war which threatens the national security to come to the country's aid. The workers must not take advantage of the situation to attack capitalism, as was advised by the Internationalist Socialist Congress of 1907, since to do so would be to hamper the nation in the conduct of war. On the other hand, labor must see to it that the *status quo* is maintained between labor and capital. Accordingly, it must resist all attempts to weaken the position of the laborer. In the light of this principle,

the author discusses the action of the English government with reference to unemployment, the relief of distress, cost of living, wage movements, the organization of industry, woman and child labor. The book closes with the passage of the Munitions Act. At almost every point the government is criticised for giving too little consideration to the rightful claims of labor. But despite its strongly partisan tone, the book is far the best which has appeared on the subject.

G. E. B.

HEDGES, A. C. *Wage worth of school training; an analytical study of six hundred women-workers in textile factories.* (New York: Teachers College, Columbia Univ. 1915. Pp. xvi, 173. \$2.)

HENRY, A. *The trade union woman.* (New York: Appleton. 1915. Pp. xxiv, 314, illus. \$1.50.)

An admirable popular account of one of the most fundamental problems connected with the employment of women is given in this book. Because of her long connection with the National Women's Trade Union League and her experience as editor of *Life and Labor*, the official "organ" of the women's trade union movement in the United States, the author has unusual qualifications for the writing of such a book. It contains a brief historical account of the relation of women to early trade unions, which is based on the material in volume X of the *Report on the Condition of Woman and Child Wage-Earners in the United States*, and Miss Henry does well to point out the need of research relating to the recent developments of the women's trade union movement. There are chapters dealing with the Women's Trade Union League, the woman organizer, and trade union ideals and policies, which discuss questions relating to trade union organization, such as the relative merits of men and women organizers, and the relative advantages of "mixed" locals and separate locals for men and women. A good deal of space is devoted to the large strikes in which women's unions and other women's organizations have figured so prominently in the last decade, but instead of an analysis of causes and results the discussion is confined rather to the conduct of the strike, newspaper publicity, the winning over of a neutral or hostile public opinion, methods of caring for the strikers' families and picketing by leisure-class women. Other chapters deal with more general subjects, women and vocations, the working woman and marriage, etc.

EDITH ABBOTT.

HOXIE, R. F. *Scientific management and labor.* (New York: Appleton. 1915. Pp. x, 302. \$1.50.)

To be reviewed.

HUSBAND, J. *America at work.* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1915. Pp. 111. \$1.)

KAUFMANN, H. *Die Frauenarbeit in der schweizerischen Industrie.* Zürcher volkswirtschaftliche Studien, 11. (Zurich: Rascher. 1915. Pp. 119.)

LAYTON, W. T. *The relations of capital and labour.* The nation's

library, no. 10. (London: Collins Clear-Type Press. 1914. Pp. 264. 1s.)

Though well meant, this is not a very original or illuminating book. It is intended to clear up the labor problem or, as the author puts it, to discover "terms on which both employers and employees may be reasonably asked to give willing service to the community." The author's conclusions are based entirely upon the permanency of our present industrial system, modified slightly to secure a somewhat more equitable distribution of incomes. He arrives at the conclusion that "fair wages" are "what the industry will bear." They should be not so low as to sustain inefficient businesses, but not so high as to "drive capital and enterprise out of the business." The state and municipalities should pay high wages, but must guard against "an insidious form of inefficiency," which arises when men are secure in their positions and advance is more or less automatic. The state regulation of wages is found to be "difficult" in our complex industries of today, but for certain classes of workers it is quite possible and even desirable to limit by law the right to buy labor in the cheapest market. In preparing an industrial policy, the author discovers that "the present lag in wages" (in England before the war) is due to a lack of capital resulting from a restriction of saving, which process is hastened by inheritance taxes, which take away capital and spend it as income. The author favors greater publicity in business, stricter regulation of the finances of corporations, better education for wage-earners, the state enforcement of minimum or standard conditions, investigation of labor disputes, and in general "the equalizing of opportunities."

WALTER E. WEYL.

LUDWIG, J. *Die wirtschaftliche und soziale Lage der Wanderarbeiter im Grossherzogtum Baden*. (Karlsruhe: G. Braun. 1915. Pp. viii, 186.)

SEARS, W. L. *Administration of public employment bureaus*. (New York: Adams & Grace Co. 1915. Pp. 15. 10c.)

WOLMAN, L. *The boycott in American trade unions*. Johns Hopkins studies in historical and political science, series XXIV, no. 1. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1916. Pp. vii, 148.)

To be reviewed.

ZIMMERMANN, W. *Der Krieg und die deutsche Arbeiterschaft*. (Jena: Fischer. 1915. 2 M.)

Industrial fatigue. Interim report of an investigation of industrial fatigue by physiological methods. (London: King. 1915. 5d.)

Industrial home work in Massachusetts. By the DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH, WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION, Boston. Prepared under the joint direction of the MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF STATISTICS and AMY HEWES. (Boston: Women's Educational and Industrial Union. 1915. Pp. xxxi, 191. 80c.)

The labour year book. Issued under the auspices of the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, the executive committee of the Labour Party, the Fabian Research Department. (London: Fabian Bookshop. 1915.)

New York state labor law, the industrial code, the workmen's compensation law; with amendments, additions and annotations to July 1, 1915. (Albany: Dept. Labor. 1915. Pp. 280.)

Money, Prices, Credit, and Banking

Lower Living Cost in Cities. A Constructive Programme for Urban Efficiency. By CLYDE LYNDON KING. National Municipal League Series. (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1915. Pp. viii, 355. \$1.50.)

On its face, this book commends itself to a casual reader. It constitutes the fifth volume of the National Municipal League Series, and is impressively introduced by the editor of the series. The book comprises an introduction, three parts, and an index. Part II, the most valuable part of the book, is devoted to Urban Costs of Living that are attributed chiefly to inadequate and ineffective methods of distribution, particularly at terminal points. Part III deals with Other Urban Living Costs, *e.g.*, waste in productivity from preventable disease, lowered vitality from lack of playgrounds, bad housing, ill-ordered and unpractical public schools, ill-regulated and extortionate public utilities, inequitable taxation, and inefficient city government. The remedies urged for these more remote and somewhat disputable factors are largely counsels of perfection.

Persons seeking information regarding the archaic and wasteful methods which indubitably obtain in the production and distribution of perishable food-stuffs destined for the ultimate consumer of small quantities, will find the book suggestive; but critical students and responsible city officials may well hesitate to accept the engaging "constructive programs" which make up fully one fifth of the text.

Dr. King has much to say about the twentieth century city as contrasted with the nineteenth century village. Still, that city "is urban only in its raw industrialism," he says. Just what differentiates cities from villages is not disclosed. He quotes the report of the census of 1910 to show that "one in every two (55.1 per cent) lives in incorporated villages, towns and cities" (*sic*); and then says, "We are clearly a nation of city dwellers." The statement is based on a forced and inflated figure, *viz.*, 55.1 per cent,